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Strikebreakers Reveal Sales of Poison Gases To Big Corporations

By International Labor News Service

The first poison gas map of the United States ever made was shown to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee by Robert Wohlforth, the committee's secretary. It was an ordinary map, with nearly a thousand pins stuck in it. Each pin represented the sale at that place of \$500 worth of tear or sickening gas "for industrial purposes."

Wohlforth in his oral testimony said that in the three years—1933, 1934 and 1935—\$466,913 worth of these gases had been sold to corporations to use in industrial disputes. The sales were made by three companies—Federal Laboratories of Pittsburgh, probably the most viciously busy of the lot; Lake Erie Chemical Company of Cleveland, whose agent staged a demonstration of the power of his gas on political prisoners in Chile, and Manville Manufacturing Company of Pontiac, Mich. Ohio was most thickly set with pins, because the steel and rubber companies in that state like to argue with their employees in this fashion.

Hoped Strike Would Be Bad

When the textile strike started two years ago one gas agent wrote to his home office:

"I hope this strike will be a damned bad one. We need the money."

A. F. Aisles of Lake Erie Chemical defended the "moral right" of munitions companies to sell gas for use in industrial disputes. The Buick Motor Company bought long-range gas guns in 1934. The chief of police of Flint, Mich., bought arms from a munitions company in 1933 and sent this cautioning letter:

"Do not bill the City of Flint for this shipment. Instead, bill the Manufacturers' Association of the City of Flint."

Savage War on Pickets

E. J. McDade of Chicago, professional strike-breaker of many years' standing, told how the Wisconsin Light and Power Company, during a strike in 1934, connected steam hose to boilers.

"So they could turn live steam on pickets?" inquired Chairman La Follette.

"Yes, sir," said McDade.

"Were wires concealed in fences to electrocute pickets?" asked La Follette.

"Yes."

"Anyone hurt?"

"Yes, one young man was killed."

"By this wire?"

"Yes, sir."

McDade was working for the unspeakable Perl Bergoff when that happened, and had recruited 700 strikebreakers by advertising and going around to cheap hotels.

Many "Finks" Criminals

He testified that no effort was made to look up the character of these "finks" and that 20 per cent of them had police records. He said that one official of the power company was nervous after the killing of the young man by a charged wire, for fear that sympathizers would wreck the plant.

The Railway Audit and Inspection Company hired McDade to take twenty-one "guards" to Lake Charles, La., where a longshoremen's strike

was in progress. These guards were armed with machine guns and tear gas bombs from Federal Laboratories, Pittsburgh. Three of these thugs, he said, were killed in a battle with the strikers.

Federal Laboratories, it may be remembered, was exposed by the Nye munitions investigation as a firm that deliberately fomented trouble at home and abroad to increase the demand for its merchandise of death.

Sought to "Frame" Workers

McDade told, apparently with pride, how guards hired in a strike dynamited plants, fired on each other, daubed paint on company officials' houses and did other tricks to be laid to the labor leaders.

Sam Cohen, better known as "Chowderhead," has been arrested fourteen times and convicted several times on charges of burglary and larceny. But he has been a strikebreaker for twenty years; he will work for anyone who will pay him his price, he said, and boasted that he "ran the job" of strikebreaking during the elevator strike in New York, and that he is now employed by Remington-Rand.

These are only samples. It is impossible to give all the testimony, though all of it is revealing. A. E. Lawson told how he organized company unions; he belonged to an agency that kept company union constitutions on hand and would furnish them to anyone for a consideration. Michael Casey told of a speech made to strikebreakers by Rand of Remington-Rand, who promised them a bonus and gave them only \$5 apiece.

Sells Out Old Friends

John Davidson owned that he had written to the Railway Audit and Inspection Company a letter in the hands of the committee in which he said:

"George Ferguson, who is a movie operator, and an office holder in the local union, and Darrell Kepler, movie operator of the local union, are personal friends of mine. I have known Ferguson for twenty years and Kepler for ten years and now I am selling them out, as they tell me 'most anything.'"

Sixty-seven firms were listed as getting the services of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company. The good old open shop Western Union is one. Uncle Andy Mellon's Aluminum Company of America seems to be another, though the name is twisted. Consolidated Gas Company of New York and Toledo Edison represent the utilities, Frigidaire is there for General Motors, Carnegie-Illinois Steel and H. C. Frick Coal and Coke are subsidiaries of United States Steel, and the Pennsylvania Railroad brings along its Greyhound subsidiary.

New York State Labor Federation Refuses Indorsement to C. I. O.

The important New York State Federation of Labor, meeting in annual convention at Syracuse, decided to keep hands off the struggle between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor executive council.

After almost two hours of debate the delegates voted "no action" on a proposal introduced by representatives of locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the C. I. O. members, which would have censured the council for its action. The Garment Workers held the council had exceeded its authority.

Fifteen-Day Truce in Maritime Controversy Averts Ship Tie-Up

After days of suspense as to the outcome of negotiations to arrive at a working agreement to supersede the one expiring on September 30, maritime workers and ship owners announced on Wednesday night, a few minutes before the midnight deadline, that a fifteen-day truce had been agreed to in order to allow further negotiations.

Announcement was made late at night that the employers had submitted a "final proposal." The representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association submitted it to a joint maritime committee meeting and it was accepted by that body.

The employers' proposal was first embodied in a telegram to the new Maritime Commission in Washington.

They offered a sixty-day truce with the proviso the unions must announce agreement to arbitrate by October 15 or the truce will be off on that date.

The unions interpreted this offer as constituting proposal of a fifteen-day truce "without strings attached," and the employers agreed to that understanding. Unions then put the question to their joint negotiating committees, which approved the plan.

Raises Hopes for Peace

The employers' proposal came as a reply to a second telegram from the Maritime Commission urging all parties to agree to a truce which would permit continuation of negotiations.

The suggestion so closely resembled prior offers of the union that immediately peace seemed certain.

First the I. L. A. district committeemen went into executive session to consider the proposal and later attended a joint meeting of all maritime union negotiating committees, with Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady present.

All groups accepted the terms of the truce—meaning that more than 30,000 workmen went to their jobs Thursday as usual.

The final action was taken some time after midnight, after two and a half hours of discussion, in which McGrady and Federal Conciliators Marsh and Fitzgerald joined in urging acceptance.

After the ratification, McGrady expressed hope that a stoppage of work could be prevented entirely.

For Continued Negotiations

"This is a definite break for peace," he declared, "and I want to congratulate the public and both interested groups in the action taken tonight."

The union men immediately appointed a committee to meet with the employers and notify them of the action and to discuss continued negotiations.

The action followed an exciting day that saw all efforts to avert the tieup impeded by dissension that led to an attitude of hopelessness as the hour of midnight drew nearer and nearer.

Nearly all day the two groups had been in conferences.

First there was a hearing before Judge M. S. Sloss, federal arbiter under the 1934 award, on a contention of the I. L. A. that proper notice had

not been given of intent to terminate the award tonight.

Judge Sloss, after hearing extensive arguments from Gregory Harrison, attorney for the employers, and H. P. Melnikow of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, ruled as follows:

Judge Sloss's Ruling

"Unless the parties by mutual agreement come to an understanding of the terms by which the award shall be continued or shall be modified, or the parties agree that pending such negotiation the award shall remain in force—unless one of these events happen, the award and the agreements embodied in it will expire at midnight tonight."

A statement from the Waterfront Employers' Association, issued after ratification, said:

Will Exert Every Effort for Peace

"The employers offered to extend the present awards fifteen days in the sincere hope the offer would pave the way to peaceful and permanent settlement of our waterfront disputes. Now that the unions have accepted the offer we shall exert every effort to achieve a peaceful settlement in co-operation with the government and the newly created Maritime Commission."

Developments in the maritime controversy since the last issue of the Labor Clarion appeared have included the arrival in San Francisco of Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, who was designated by Secretary of Labor Perkins to attempt to harmonize the differences of the ship-owners and the unions, and his immediate swinging into action.

A few minutes after his arrival he was in conference with E. H. Fitzgerald and E. P. Marsh, Department of Labor conciliators. Later he met with H. P. Melnikow, spokesman for the unions, and following this he held a short conference with Thomas G. Plant, spokesman for the shipping interests, and a committee of employers.

Following these various conferences McGrady

told reporters that what he had learned was very enlightening, and that he would be in a position to discuss the situation clearly with the union representatives. He said he had high hopes that the new Maritime Commission just appointed by President Roosevelt would function immediately.

This commission consists of Rear Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor, appointed to temporarily take the place of Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet of the Coast Guard; Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, U. S. N., retired, and George Landick Jr., of the Treasury Department. Eventually the commission will be composed of five members. It was reported from Washington that the commission was considering coming to San Francisco.

A long conference on Saturday last between the district council of the International Longshoremen's Association and representatives of the Waterfront Employers' Association was followed by the issuance of statements by each group.

The I. L. A. had proposed a fifteen-day extension of the agreement which expired September 30, with the expectation that negotiation of a new agreement could be completed in that time. This was refused by the employers, who proposed a thirty-day extension if the I. L. A. would agree that all proposals of the union and the employers not settled by agreement would be submitted to arbitration.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO MEET

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will meet at 2:30 p. m. on Wednesday, October 7, in the council room of the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington, D. C., Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, has announced. Among other business the council will complete its annual report to be submitted to the fifty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor which meets in Tampa, Fla., in November.

Corsets and Brassieres Made by Union Workers

By JENNIE MATYAS

Now you may wear a union-made corset and brassiere! Or, if you are a man, you may now wear union-made suspenders and garters! And they are good ones, too! You know the slogan, "Sidley garters cover a multitude of shins!" They are in the union now!

The Sidley Company, at 45 Ecker street, San Francisco, has the honor and distinction of being the first and only union corset, brassiere, garter and suspender shop on the Pacific Coast.

The workers of the Sidley Company, including the foreladies and order clerks, joined the union and presented their demands. A 100 per cent walk-out of one day's duration quickly persuaded the firm that it was more intelligent to meet with the union than to tie up the business in a prolonged fight.

MASS MEETING

Announcement has been made of a mass meeting on "Industrial Unionism" for organized workers in the food industry, to be held next Monday evening, October 5, at 8 o'clock. Hugo Ernst of Waiters' Union No. 30 will be the chairman and Miss Jennie Matyas of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Walter Cowan, of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 and who is also a vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, will be the speakers. The meeting will be held at 1256 Market street, and is sponsored by the Joint Industrial Unionism Committee of the culinary unions.

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1936.

State of California, } ss.
County of San Francisco }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles A. Derry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.
Editor—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—None.
Business Manager—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) San Francisco Labor Council, Edward D. Vandeleur, president, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the lists of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

CHAS. A. DERRY,

Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1936.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY,
(My commission expires March 27, 1937.)

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Oil Workers' Agreement With Sinclair Renewed

Articles of agreement have just been signed in New York between the Sinclair Refining Company, the Sinclair Prairie Oil Company and the Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Company on the one side and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers on the other. This agreement also embraces all subsidiary companies of the Consolidated Oil Corporation. The period of agreement begins October 1, 1936, and ends March 31, 1938. It may be terminated by either party on written thirty days' notice, but both parties are bound to consult in that thirty-day period to see if the agreement may not be extended instead of terminated.

The agreement is in large part a renewal of one already existing. The Sinclair companies have been pioneers among the major oil companies in recognizing the rights of labor.

Pact Warmly Praised

The agreement is regarded by trade union leaders as one of the best in the whole industrial field and as continuing the pioneer spirit which led the Sinclair companies to be the first of the major companies to unionize for thorough-going and amicable collective bargaining. The companies are solidly unionized in all of their operations and have been since their first agreement with the Oil Field and Refinery Workers became effective. The direct inspiration for the companies' union policy is, union leaders declare, Harry Sinclair, the head of the entire operation.

The work-week is thirty-six hours, with the privilege to the employer of varying it not to exceed seventy-two hours in two weeks if occasion arises. Time and a half pay is provided for overtime. The man summoned to work but not put to work shall be paid for four hours; or if summoned to work and employed for three hours, he shall be paid for a full day. All these matters are new and they are a distant goal to most industrial workers.

Seniority Rights Guarded

Seniority rights are as carefully guarded in this agreement as they have been by the railroad unions. For instance:

"It is agreed that whenever an employee is transferred from one property of the Sinclair Prairie Oil Company to another his service seniority shall be retained."

The management is to consult with the union if there is any deviation from the principle of promotion by seniority. When an employee is shifted from his usual place of work his transportation is paid for by the employer.

Paid Vacations Given

The new agreement on vacations with pay, somewhat changed from the last one, is worth quoting here in full:

"All employees, upon completion of one year of continuous service, shall be entitled to one week's vacation with full pay, based on full time weekly pay in the three months prior to vacation time. After completing two years' service employees shall be entitled to two weeks' vacation with full pay as computed above. Any employee laid off through reduction of forces or for any other reason beyond his control and re-employed within 120 days shall be considered a regular employee as regards vacation rights, but shall forfeit one-twelfth

of his vacation pay for each month lost during the year."

Adjustment of Disputes

The employer will collect union dues on the written request of the employee. The employer will place a bulletin board on each property where it can be seen by workers entering the plant, and this board can be used by the association.

The provisions made for settling disputes cover almost every conceivable difficulty that could arise, and are eminently fair if fairly used. Work on holidays or Sundays, except where specially provided for, is paid for at time and a half rates.

The Sinclair oil interests didn't have to be driven into collective dealing with their employees. They saw the need of such collective dealing, and went out to meet it.

Compromise Agreement Reached In Oakland Cotton Mill Strike

The strike of 450 employees of the California Cotton Mills at Oakland was settled last week at a conference in the office of City Manager John F. Hassler. The strike had been in progress three months.

The settlement was a compromise. The men were given a 5-cent-an-hour raise in pay instead of the 10 cents they asked. The company also agreed to discuss grievances with its employees and to abolish a bonus system to which the union objected. The men have returned to work.

Generous Patronage Given to Government Vaudeville Show

Vaudeville remains in demand. The performances offered by the Federal Theater Project have been so generously patronized that the Project executives announce an additional two weeks. Monday saw an entirely new bill of eleven top-notch acts and reservations pouring in for the entire first week. No theatrical production recently has attracted the crowds so consistently from night to night as have the government vaudeville shows, according to local theater people.

The new bill consists of a one-act sketch, "The Switching Hours," with Maxine Dill, daughter of Max Dill, the Project's vaudeville director, Donald Kennedy and Georgette Arian; Gordon and Jones, pianist team; "Stop and Go," a male quartet consisting of Ernest Therian, James Stott, Will Sherman and J. Jacoby; West and Cahill, a comedy team in "Tintypes of the Gay '90s"; the McCray Family in "Desert Roamers"; Los Espinosas in a Revue Espagnol with Arturo and Elvira Espinosa, Kay Pickering, Yvonne Matejick, Carlos Pineda and Robert Alvergue; Limber Legs Edwards, eccentric dancer, and Bimbo, world-famous clown acrobat.

Wages Will Be Raised To Avoid Surplus Tax

Philip Murray, chairman of the steel workers' organizing committee at Pittsburgh, Pa., predicts the United States Steel Corporation will grant a wage increase, but is withholding the announcement as "part of a general scheme of big business to defeat the re-election of President Roosevelt."

The chief lieutenant of union labor's drive to enroll the 451,000 steel wage earners in one organization made his assertion in a 2000-word reply to B. F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel's Carnegie-Illinois corporation.

Fairless notified his 90,000 employees last week there would be no wage boost because, he said, earnings and past-due dividends made such a step unwise at this time.

Murray asserted Fairless stated a case of property rights which ignored "human rights" of the workers and pointed out that \$11,000,000 set aside by the corporation from \$16,000,000 net profits during the first half of 1936 is taxable under new federal laws. He continued:

"It is obvious United States Steel intends to use its surplus funds instead of letting them be taxed. We all know . . . a small percentage will be used for machinery, but the bulk will be used to grant a wage increase."

LABOR COMMISSIONER AT GENEVA

Secretary Perkins has announced appointment of Carter Goodrich, Columbia University economics professor, as United States labor commissioner at Geneva. Goodrich succeeds William G. Rich, who resigned to return to the University of Wisconsin as assistant professor of law.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1936

Correcting a Misstatement

At last week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council the statement was made that the report of the Labor Clarion on the waterfront situation was inaccurate. While the inaccuracy was not specified, it is probable that it related to the news item from New York, incorporated in the story, that "officials of the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association, have signed a new agreement, effective October 1 and lasting one year."

The news item was credited to the American Federation of Labor News Service, which, it appears, was misinformed.

A morning paper of Sunday last contained the following, which is printed to rectify the error:

"Bridges yesterday made public an exchange of telegrams between himself and Joseph P. Ryan, international president of the Longshoremen, in which the local leader said reports persist here that the Atlantic working agreement is signed, and to which Ryan replied, 'The Atlantic Coast agreement has not been signed,' and promised support to the Pacific group.

"The Atlantic agreement, it was said, will not be signed until the Pacific reaches settlement with employers on wage increases and preferential hiring. Ryan said, 'Our support applies to Pacific Coast longshoremen only.'"

"It Has Happened Here"

"I told Browder I wanted him to stay out of Terre Haute and he defied my orders," said Chief of Police James C. Yates of Terre Haute, Ind., after arresting the communist candidate for President on the charge of vagrancy on his arrival in that city to deliver a campaign address.

"We do not want radicals stopping here. We've already had our share of labor troubles from such agitators," he said.

The chief said he would keep the communist presidential candidate in jail until the following day at least.

We have grown so accustomed to hearing of similar happenings in Russia, Germany and Italy, and attributing them to dictatorships while we proudly call attention to the fact that "it couldn't happen here," that it behooves the American people to look around to see what really is happening "here."

That such a high-handed action should occur in an American city is a disgrace that should be felt by every right-thinking citizen. Browder, communist though he is, has as much right to his political beliefs as has Alf Landon or even President Roosevelt.

It has been the belief that the Constitution of

the United States guaranteed freedom of speech, and states were prohibited from depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Nowadays, while "patriots" are denouncing those who would "destroy" (i. e., amend) the Constitution, we allow a petty official to overrule its provisions with apparent impunity. If such actions are to remain unpunished, how long will it be before trade unionists are classed as "radicals" and jailed for exercising their constitutional rights?

Some More Propaganda

The action of the Dollar Steamship Company in bringing suit against the Sailors' Union of the Pacific for \$79,913.70 damages allegedly sustained by the line when the Pacific liner President Hoover was tied up at a San Francisco dock for six days is evidently not to be taken seriously.

It will be remembered that the crew of the vessel refused to sign on because of the discharge of a member of the crew who acted in the capacity of representative of the union on board. His discharge was claimed to have been for insubordination, but his shipmates contended that the real reason was his temerity in calling to the attention of the captain certain violations of the maritime laws. The matter is now under investigation by a special board appointed by government authority.

At this particular time, when negotiations for a new agreement between the union and the ship-owners are in progress, it is probable that the chance to air the company's side of the argument is the real reason for the suit.

Stop This Nefarious Traffic!

The revelations before the La Follette Senate committee investigating industrial espionage are becoming more interesting—and alarming—every day. Not the least of these is the testimony of last week that shipowners and agricultural employers have paid for tear gas used by California police against labor pickets during strikes.

Ignatius H. McCarty, San Francisco representative of the Lake Erie Chemical Company, besides testifying to shady methods of disposing of war gas implicating police officers, was questioned about a letter from the witness to A. S. Ailes, vice-president of the Lake Erie Chemical Company, dated July 4, 1934, which was as follows:

"Just spoke on the phone with shipowners who authorized me to deliver all the gas needed by the police department as well as additional men. They state we should have ample supplies here."

McCarty testified that this procedure saved money for the San Francisco taxpayers during the longshore and general strikes in 1934.

At the time that race riots broke out against a Filipino camp at Salinas about a year ago, McCarty said, the growers paid for gas presented to the state highway police to beat off the attackers.

Purchases of tear gas by the Martinez, Calif., police department from a "secret fund" was disclosed in a letter by McCarty to Ailes, dated April 1, 1935.

"In view of strong union and communist groups in the town," he explained, "the mayor does not want publicity on the purchases."

The La Follette committee is doing a splendid patriotic work in revealing such incidents as these. It may result in legislation which will forbid the use of war munitions by corporations and individuals in labor controversies.

Give an irresponsible individual the use of firearms and tear gas and he usually finds some way to use them, and almost always in a manner contrary to law. It is not difficult, where men's passions are aroused, to find some excuse for claiming that the strikers and pickets, even though unarmed,

"assaulted" the company "guards," thugs and special police. The result is unnecessary bloodshed.

And the question may be asked, What right have state and city peace officers to receive gifts of nauseating and tear gas from private individuals or corporations? If the constituted authorities are called upon to use such weapons against striking workers, why should not the public funds be used to pay for them?

McCarty testified that in his capacity as a salesman of war material he "had trained police and national guard officers in the use of tear gas, and sometimes had helped them in riots and labor troubles." What a spectacle this presents!

State legislatures and Congress itself should immediately inaugurate measures to make such things impossible. No corporation nor individual should be able to purchase such commodities, and their use should be restricted to war purposes.

The Labor Clarion holds no brief for John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. It believes his tactics have been misguided and that his industrial organization plan could have been brought to fruition within the pale of the American Federation much sooner than it can without. However, this does not preclude a feeling of resentment, which no doubt will be shared by all real trade unionists, toward the attempt of "Fortune" magazine, the high-priced publication which is patronized by "big business," to "explain" Lewis's activities and to assign to him motives which at best can only be the result of guesswork. The ill-conceived attempt to blacken the character of a man who is the acknowledged leader of half a million workers, and also to cast aspersions on the President of the United States, is one of the blackest pages in this campaign of vilification.

The Maritime Commission which has just been appointed by the President has \$100,000,000 to spend on ship subsidies and other projects to develop the merchant marine. In the past the Pacific lines have received from 30 to 40 per cent of the indirect subsidies. Statistics show that the seven leading Pacific shipping lines have ocean mail contracts valued at \$8,500,000; since 1928 they have collected \$65,000,000,000 of \$85,000,000 provided for in federal contracts involving subsidies, and in addition have received millions in federal ship construction loans at low interest rates.

He Forgot the Man's Name

Risking the chance of being accused of partisanship, the following story from Santa Barbara, sponsored by the United Press, is reproduced as one of the humorous incidents of the present political campaign:

"Rex B. Goodcell, prominent Los Angeles attorney and Republican leader, was winding up a denunciation of the Roosevelt administration. His hearers were members of the Santa Barbara County Women's Republican Club.

"If you want four more years of extravagance," he cried, 'vote for Roosevelt. If you want four more years that may lead to dictatorship, vote for Roosevelt.

"In contrast, if you want to return to a liberty that is real, a return to those tenets of self-initiative that have made this country great, if you want to return to that existence we once knew as the American form of government, then vote for—he faltered—'vote for—'

"He gulped and mopped his brow.

"I guess I've forgotten the man's name," he explained.

"Landon?" shouted a voice from the audience.

"Yes, Landon," he finished."

Bread Without Butter

By ROBERT WHITAKER

On a recent Sunday I listened over the radio to an address on "Capital and Labor" given by one of the foremost clergymen of California. The minister spoke with great vehemence, as he usually does, even when he is uttering social superficialities which affect one who listens with understanding very differently than the preacher is himself affected.

With the address as a whole I am not concerned here, except to observe that the sum and substance of it was a wordy exhortation against over-concern with material goods on the part of both the capitalist and the workingman. The preacher's own example was a long-continued campaign to get every dollar possible from contributors far and near for a new church building of more pretentious character, and for more elaborate material equipment. He is always pleading for larger and larger "collections" to meet the material needs of his own verbal campaigns.

However, the particular passage in his address on "Capital and Labor" which remained with me was an incident which he recited as indicative of his sympathy with labor, and his willingness to protest the exploitation of the workers. One of the members of a church which he served years ago was a "Mr. Murray," an employer who paid such miserable wages that the minister protested in words to this effect, that such wage was not enough to provide bread and butter. Whereupon this capitalist Christian responded, to the scandal of the minister, "When the workers get hungry enough bread without butter will taste sweet to them."

It will be remembered that Calvin Coolidge, not long before he died, on returning from church one Sunday morning, was asked by Mrs. Coolidge the subject of the sermon he had heard, and reported that the minister had preached about "Sin." When queried further as to what the minister said, Mr. Coolidge replied, with characteristic brevity, "He said he was ag'in it." In this instance also the minister was "ag'in it," when it came to the utterance of such "sinful" indifference to a humane attitude toward labor. His moral vehemence was loud voiced at this point of the address.

What escaped him was that the moral protest was "sound and fury, signifying nothing" in the way of either understanding or correction of like inhumanities on the part of whole communities toward labor today. His own church, from my knowledge of it, and most of the churches of all connections, will react to labor strikes now with a support of "law and order" more heartless in fact than was this employer's remark. And this not because of willful intolerance half so much as because of ignorance—an ignorance buttressed by their own economic interests.

Three questions this minister might have asked "Mr. Murray" which would have been much more to the point than any amount of mere moral indignation. These three questions, which I shall give here, he might ask himself, now that the incident he recited is of the long ago. And it will serve the cause of labor even better than for this or any other minister to ask questions like these if the working men and women who read this will see to it that laborers themselves have the sense to substitute economic realism for moral sentimentalism in relation to the labor issues which are shaking the world today. Here are the questions suggested by the remark quoted above, "When the workers get hungry enough bread without butter will taste sweet to them":

"Well, then," let us say to the Mr. Murrys of the present hour, whether idiotic employers or idiotic employees, of which there is an overabundance on both sides, "when the workers get to the point that 'bread without butter' is going to

satisfy them, what will become of the butter market?" Then on to the second question: "When the workers' wages will not allow them to buy butter, and they thus wreck the butter market, how many automobiles will they buy wherein to eat contentedly their unbuttered bread?" And now to the third inquiry: "When 'bread without butter' tastes 'sweet' to the workers, how long will that diet enable them to turn out a full quota of goods for their reduced and reducing wage?"

You will note that none of these questions obscures the economic realities by raising a smoke-screen of moral hot air, if I may be pardoned a literary simile in line with this confusion. Just as an aside, let me ask you to imagine a bunch of ministers, on the way to a church convention, stalled on the roadside, as a friend of mine was the other day, by a broken auto axle. My friend was close to a church when the accident happened, and when he lived here in this town he was himself a devout churchman. But he did not ask the minister to pray over his automobile, though it would have been cheaper than the bill he had to pay for the new axle and labor. But he would be sitting in his wrecked auto still had he depended on prayer, or preaching, or moral indignation, or any kind of a reaction except the very sensible procedure he followed, of calling in a mechanic and getting a new auto.

The Murrys who are willing that workers should live on unbuttered bread are no more inimical to labor interests than are the folks in and out of the pulpits who want to butter the bread with unsubstantial sentimentalisms, or red pepper of denunciation. Get over your rantings, for or against labor, and get hold of this one all-comprehending principle, that labor prosperity is the cornerstone of whatever prosperity the world can know.

Los Gatos, Calif.

NO, WE DON'T WANT WOELLNER

Professor Frederick Woellner, super red-baiter of southern California and pep speaker at nearly all functions of the reactionaries in recent years, will not be appointed superintendent of public education in this state to succeed Vierling Kersey if the liberals can prevent it.

Many protests have poured in upon Governor Merriam since it was intimated that he had Woellner in mind for this important position in the educational set-up of California.

One of the latest and most pungent of these protests was that sent by the Municipal League of Los Angeles, in which Woellner was excoriated as "a narrow red-baiting fascist spirit."

Surely among all the educators of this great commonwealth there is someone infinitely better qualified than Woellner to fill the superintendent's job.—"The Open Forum."

COMMUNITY CHEST PAGEANT

Truly a "Pageant of Social Work," the third annual Junior Chamber of Commerce exhibit of Community Chest agencies, October 15, 16 and 17, will present scores of outstanding displays, according to Arthur J. Dolan, Jr., general chairman. Eddie Cantor will be there in person for the opening day and will initiate a sparkling program of entertainment. The displays will fill 176 booths in the Civic Auditorium, Polk and Larkin halls, dramatizing the work of eighty-eight Chest agencies. There will be no admission fee and no solicitation of funds.

DICTATORSHIP FATAL TO UNIONS

Where autocracy in government prevails, labor suffers most. Free, independent unions, organized and administered by the workers themselves, can not and do not exist under a dictatorship.—William Green.

Workmen's Compensation

Returning from a meeting of the State Industrial Accident Commission in San Francisco, Charles A. Son, Los Angeles member of that body, announced that reports from every section of California show employers now are more generally protecting their employees and themselves by carrying industrial accident compensation insurance, the increase in the number of employers thus complying with the state law being to some extent, he says, due to the sharp warning issued recently by the commission.

"If ever there was a law with 'teeth' in it," said Commissioner Son, "it is the California workmen's compensation act, which covers all employees except those engaged in domestic service in the private home of the employer, and laborers on farms with a payroll of less than \$500 a year, or those engaged on interstate railroads or on any craft plying as a carrier of commerce. Workmen are exempted, he says, while performing any service not connected with the regular business of the employer and the cost of the work does not exceed \$1000 in labor and is not of more than ten days' duration.

Commissioner Son pointed out the fact that the law especially affords protection to the employee in the provision which declares that an employer's failure to carry accident compensation insurance shall be prima facie evidence of willful neglect on his part.

The imposing of a 10 per cent penalty in addition to the sum specified as the liability of the employer in the event of an accident to an employee, where the employee is not insured by the employer, and the power given the court to impose a fine or sentence of imprisonment, or both fine and jail term, are provisions of the law which, in the opinion of Commissioner Son, make it an outstanding piece of legislation enacted for the protection of the lives and limbs of every wage-earner in California.

"And it is being enforced," he declared.

CONDEMNS HIGHWAY PATROL

Reciting the fact that the state and federal constitutions guarantee to the people the right of assembly; that the State Highway Patrol has been used as a strike-breaking agency under the orders of the Grower-Shipping Vegetable Association; and that the gassing and bombing of unarmed men and women, and babies is a violation of law and tradition, the Inter-Professional Association, San Francisco Women's City Club, has adopted resolutions condemning and deploring "the vicious and illegal acts of the State Highway Patrol, and does further deplore and condemn the use of paid servants of all the people of the State of California as the private police of the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association." The organization also demands "the withdrawal of members of the State Highway Patrol from the Salinas-Watsonville strike area and that E. Raymond Cato be reprimanded and specifically instructed to restrict the patrol to the motor vehicle service, for which it was created."

"REDS" AND THE LETTUCE STRIKE

(Santa Cruz "News")

"It was only when armed officers from the outside appeared and gas bombs began to explode that the reds sprang up from nowhere in particular to spread their 'literature' and otherwise pursue their subversive arts. One should be able to guess with what delight the reds passed around newspaper accounts—illustrated with corroborative photographs—of the activities of state motor officers in directions which many not reds regard as entirely outside their proper jurisdiction."

Strikes Are Reported From Coast to Coast

Strike news is pouring into Washington, D. C., from nearly twenty different states and from coast to coast. None of the strikes actually in progress involves large numbers of workers, but two or three big struggles seem close in the offing, says I. L. N. S.

The train and engine crew railroad brotherhoods walked out September 19 on what switchmen poetically call the "Lousy Ann" lines—more politely, the Louisiana & Arkansas and the Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas. Both these small Southwest roads are dominated by Harvey Couch, Arkansas utility magnate and most successful labor gouger in the railroad industry.

Couch Pay Is Sub-Standard

Three emergency boards have been appointed since 1930 to adjust the difficulties between Harvey Couch and his railroad employees; and Couch has not carried out the findings of any of them. He cut wages in the depression. He is still paying sub-standard wages on one of his lines. He refused to join in the conference between railroad managers and men to work out dismissal wages for men who lose their jobs through consolidations.

The strike tied up the Couch lines pretty tightly—it took four hours for a scab crew to get one train out of the yards at Shreveport, La.

Many Strikes in California

The lettuce pickers of California continued on strike, but no new attacks on the workers were reported. Employees of the F. W. Woolworth stores in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley struck, and 150 capmakers in San Francisco walked out. Machinists of Oakland and the East Bay section continued their strike, on for weeks. Contracts between Pacific Coast shipping lines and the unions expire the first of October, and negotiations are going on, rather heatedly.

Twenty-three thousand steel workers employed by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation are asking a 10 per cent increase in wages. They admit that the corporation is paying higher wages than it used to pay. But they point out that at the base

pay of 47 cents an hour a man working full time fifty-two weeks in the year can make only \$1173 for an annual wage.

"We are not aware," says the statement of the employees, "that there is any budget in existence today which states that any typical American family can subsist, to say nothing about becoming possible purchasers of industry's mass production, on any figure less than something over \$1300 a year."

The only actual strike in steel is that at the Coraopolis plant of the Standard Steel Spring Company, where 700 men are out.

Garage Workers Out

Sixteen hundred car washers and polishers in the Bronx, New York City, walked out for a 33 per cent increase in wages on September 18 and were joined later by garage employees in other parts of the city. Four hundred employees of the Federal Barge Line are on strike at St. Louis for a 12 per cent increased wage. Members of the Drivers' Union and the Flour and Cereal Workers' Union are out in Minneapolis.

All attempts to settle the strike of the Newspaper Guild on the Hearst paper in Seattle have failed.

Three thousand employees of the Cleveland street car system have received a 6 cents an hour increase.

PAID VACATIONS FOR SEAMEN

Replies to a questionnaire dispatched by the International Labor Office to the sixty-two states having membership in the I. L. O. indicate that governmental sentiment will be strongly in favor of adopting international regulations providing for paid vacations for seamen when the special maritime session of the International Labor Conference meets this month in Geneva, Switzerland.

Tacoma Labor Supports Strike Of Furniture Workers' Union

Furniture Workers' Local Union No. 1719 of Tacoma, Wash., is quietly but effectively conducting a strike against four local furniture factories, in a manner that augurs well for victory and is receiving commendation from other trades unionists. The Tacoma Central Labor Council has appropriated \$100 to aid the strikers and instructed the secretary to issue an appeal to all unions in the community to support the furniture workers.

Regarding demands of the union, a representative stated: "We desire to establish our union on a firm basis. A wage increase is not so material to us as sound working conditions which will give us some job security and in which we will share with other unions on the job. We have proposed and intend to stick by a blanket agreement to secure industrial peace and harmony in the industry and for the well being of all concerned."

Wages Get 'Raw Deal' In Good Times or Bad

In good times wages go up much more slowly than the values added by manufacture, and never get as high.

In bad times wages as a rule drop both faster and farther than values added by manufacture.

This is the gist of the latest report of the Council for Industrial Progress, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

In all manufactures, the Council report says, value added by the manufacturing process increased 28 per cent from 1919 to 1929, while wages increased only 11 per cent.

But from 1929 to 1933 value added by manufacture fell off 54 per cent, and wages dropped 55 per cent.

Values of iron and steel products went up three times as fast as steel wages during the boom. But in the toboggan slide from 1929 to 1933 values went down 68 per cent and wages 64 per cent.

The situation was even worse, from the labor viewpoint, in chemicals and allied products. Values there went up 44 per cent from 1919 to 1929, while wages were rising only 11 per cent. But when the drop came from 1929 to 1933 values fell 35 per cent and wages—starting from a much lower comparative level—fell 37 per cent.

HOSIERY MILL PAY INCREASED

The Vance Hosiery Mill at Kernersville, N. C., has granted a 15 per cent wage increase to the seaming, pairing and boarding departments, bringing them up to a level with the other departments.

BROWDER WILL BROADCAST

Earl Browder, Communist party candidate for President, will be heard in another nation-wide radio broadcast on October 20, from 7:45 to 8 p. m., Pacific standard time. Western stations carrying the talk will include KGO.

TO AID SPANISH WORKERS

The International Libertarian Group of San Francisco announces that it has arranged an entertainment and dance for Saturday evening, October 10, at Garibaldi Hall, 441 Broadway, the proceeds of which are to be spent for the support of the Spanish workers in their fight to defeat fascism. An admission fee of 35 cents will be charged.

FATHER COUGHLIN TO SPEAK HERE

Father Coughlin, much publicized "radio priest," will speak in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Tuesday night, October 27; and in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium Thursday evening, October 29. All tickets for both meetings are reserved—prices \$2.50, \$1.50, \$1 and 50 cents.

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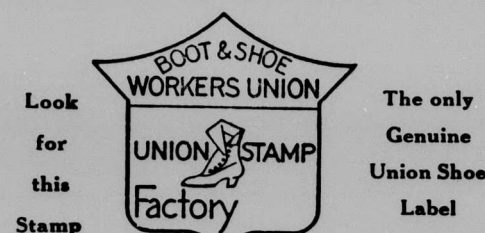
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Labor Representative At Power Conference

For the first time labor had voice at the World Power Conference. That voice was that of the representative of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, in the person of Lewis L. Lorwin, official representative of the I. L. O. at the Third World Power Conference held in Washington.

Hitherto the World Power Conference has been made up of technicians in the field of power and of official government delegates. Labor has not been represented. In his address before the 3000 delegates from sixty-two nations, Dr. Lorwin said:

"Power development has raised many serious problems for the workers. There is a clear relationship between increasing output and relatively decreasing employment which can not but be alarming to workmen in the industry. The production of electrical power in the United States of America between 1929 and 1936 increased from 100 to 114 per cent, while employment fell from 100 to 92 per cent and payrolls from 100 to 90 per cent."

Dr. Lorwin made a plea for a study of the use of power in its international aspects. He showed that in Japan small plants equipped with electrical power are able to maintain themselves by using cheap labor and flourish in large numbers. These small plants equipped with modern appliances and electrical power are behind the recent drive of Japan industry into some of the world markets.

President Roosevelt Accepts Nomination From Labor Party

President Roosevelt has formally accepted his candidacy on the ticket of the American Labor party in New York State. In a letter addressed to Luigi Antonini, party chairman, and Alex Rose, secretary, the President expressed his pleasure at becoming labor's candidate and declared that this designation gives him "new strength and new courage to continue the struggle and renewed faith that we shall not know defeat."

"The assurance that your organization recognizes me as leader of the progressive forces in favor of humanity in government," the President wrote, "quicken the sense of responsibility on my part. The issues are clear cut and sharply defined this year. Opposed to us are all of the forces of reaction and special privilege."

Motorists Oppose Tax Measure as Unfair Benefit to Diesel Trucks

The California State Automobile Association is opposing Proposition No. 10—the so-called "Save the Gas Tax" initiative amendment—which is to be voted upon in November. The motorists' organization claims that the proposition is an attempt to use the popular feeling for protection of gasoline tax revenues as a means of securing approval of provisions in the amendment which have nothing to do with safeguarding gas tax money.

A major joker, the Automobile Association charges, is a provision that would prevent the

Legislature from taxing Diesel fuel used in motor vehicles any greater amount per gallon than the present tax on gasoline. The association statement said:

"If Proposition No. 10 is favorably voted upon by the people it will mean that Diesel-powered trucks will be given a permanent tax advantage over gasoline-driven vehicles in an amount averaging about \$120 per year for each truck carrying the same gross load."

CARPENTERS RENEW CONTRACT

Extension until the end of 1937 of the agreement reached last year between the Bay District Council of Carpenters and the Associated General Contractors was announced this week. The Carpenters' district covers San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo and Marin counties. The agreement continues the wage scale of \$9 a day and the forty-hour week, provides for preferential union employment and sets up a joint conference board to adjust disputes, with the proviso there shall be no stoppage of work pending settlement.

NORMAN THOMAS TO BROADCAST

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will be heard in this section of the country on Sunday, October 4, at 11 a. m., Pacific standard time, in a special West Coast broadcast over the Don Lee C. B. S. Pacific Coast network. Speaking in Spokane, he will discuss the chief issues in this campaign from a Socialist viewpoint. He will be heard over Station KFRC.

Lemke Not on Ballot For State Election

Followers of Congressman William Lemke in California will have no opportunity to vote for him for President on November 3 if the decision of William M. Kerr, register of voters in Los Angeles County, is allowed to stand.

On September 24, the dead line for filing petitions, the number of signatures required fell far below the 118,000 required by law, according to a Los Angeles dispatch. Petitions for filing supposedly contained the signatures of some 75,000 persons, but for 55,000 of these the precinct number of the signer had not been filled in, as required by law.

Kerr said there was no choice left to him but to reject the defective petitions. With not more than 20,000 names left on the Los Angeles list Lemke's total for the state was insufficient to place his name on the state ballot.

British Labor Delivers Jolt to 'United Front'

The delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, in session at Plymouth, decisively defeated a proposal for an alliance of British labor with the Communist party in a "popular front."

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the Congress, denounced the attempt of communism to "ingratiate itself with organized labor" as "one of the most amusing spectacles in contemporary political history," adding:

"In Britain the Communist party is a negligible quantity as a political force. They have failed utterly to get any hold on the mind of the electorate. That's the explanation why now, on the orders of their paymasters in Moscow, they have changed their tactics."

Right of Editorial Employees To Organize Gains Recognition

The Peoria, Ill., Newspaper Guild has announced settlement of its dispute with the Peoria "Journal-Transcript." The dispute involved discharge of four editorial employees, three of whom were Guild members.

The agreement was signed by Publisher Carl P. Slane and witnessed by Guild and allied labor officials. The "Journal-Transcript" recognized the right of editorial employees to organize for collective bargaining, and "join any organization composed of other newsmen" without prejudicing themselves. Two of the discharged Guild members were re-employed. The third was said to have been employed elsewhere.

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These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The following proposition, introduced by Delegates McCauley and Phillips of Philadelphia and McDermott of San Francisco, was adopted by the recent convention of the International Typographical Union:

Whereas, The anti-union attitude of the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman," is well known throughout the United States and Canada; and

Whereas, In an effort to increase their circulation, the Curtis Publishing Company has sought to employ the services of charity committees of churches, hospitals, civic clubs and children, playing upon the sympathies of those approached in order to advance its non-union publications; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union and all subordinate unions throughout its jurisdiction inaugurate a vigorous campaign against these inhuman, anti-social and unethical practices, and that the delegates to the eightieth convention of the International Typographical be instructed to inform their unions of the nature and character of the methods of the Curtis Publishing Company to obtain subscriptions and thereby attempting to defeat the organization efforts of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 and the Philadelphia Allied Printing Trades Council; and, be it further

Resolved, That this campaign be continued until the ultimate results have been obtained; and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to the International Allied Printing Trades Council present a copy of this resolution to that body for action.

Adoption of the foregoing is a definite indication the battle against the Curtis Publishing Company by all printing trades unions will continue until the issue is settled favoring the unions.

Much business of interest and importance was transacted by the convention, but, as San Francisco Union's delegates will report on the session's activities at the October 18 meeting of the union, it would hardly be fair to release much advance information, so, out of courtesy to them, it is withheld. Come to the meeting and get the "dope" first hand.

A card party will be given by Woman's Auxiliary No. 141 to San Mateo Typographical Union No. 624 at I. O. O. F. Hall, San Mateo, Monday evening, October 12. Refreshments of the delectable kind for which the ladies of Auxiliary 141 are noted will be served. Trophies are to be awarded, too, so it looks like one big night for those who are privileged to attend the party. Spend thirty-five cents, the price of admission, and avail yourself of three and a half dollars' worth of enjoy-

ment—and fine eats! Tickets are on sale at the secretary's office. Only a few remain unsold, but, as they're going fast, you will have to hurry to get yours.

The publishers of the Pacific Coast Edition of the "Wall Street Journal" made their composing room employees quite happy last week when they informed them they would again be paid for holidays on which they were not employed, thus restoring a policy which the publishers pursued prior to the depression. A substantial concession gained without demand, and without the necessity of resorting to conciliation or arbitration. A fine gesture, indeed—one appreciated not alone by the employees affected, but by all members of the Typographical Union. It means an annual pay increase of more than \$100 to each of the journeymen compositors employed by the "Journal."

Thomas H. Beatty, who conducted a press room at 447 Sansome street and was one of the most widely known printers on the Pacific Coast, died in Oakland September 27. Mr. Beatty was a native Californian, having been born at Cloverdale sixty-two years ago. He was the husband of Mrs. Mary F. Beatty, father of Mrs. Noelle Murphy and William Beatty, and brother of Belle M., David L., William R. and Joseph C. Beatty and Bessie Beatty Roland. David L. Beatty is a former secretary of Oakland Typographical Union. Mr. Beatty had been in the printing business in San Francisco for years. His pressroom was nationally known for its artistic productions. Mr. Beatty was a Spanish-American War veteran. His remains were interred in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, following services conducted by a Rose Croix chapter in Oakland last Tuesday.

The next quarterly meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will be held in Hotel Covell, Eleventh and J streets, Modesto, Sunday, October 4, at 2 p. m. The call for the conference, issued by C. R. Switzer, secretary-treasurer, says "all members of typographical unions are invited to attend, and all unions, regardless of affiliation with the conference, are urged to have representatives present. Matters of importance to typographical unions are always presented for discussion." Typos who may be making a week-end automobile tour of the Modesto sector next Sunday could spend a restful as well as profitable two hours at the conference.

The semi-annual meeting of the California Allied Printing Trades Conference will also be held in Modesto. It will convene at 8 p. m. Saturday, October 3, with a second session scheduled for Sunday morning. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

B. Roscoe Black, a member of Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48, was a San Francisco visitor this week. Mr. Black journeyed to the Pacific Coast after having attended the Colorado Springs convention of the I. T. U. He is an ex-delegate (Providence, R. I., 1914), and is identified with the "Journal" chapel of Atlanta. He is accompanied by his wife on his Western tour.

Henry Gabbe, who represented San Diego Typographical Union in the late I. T. U. convention, paid a fraternal visit to local union headquarters

this week. Mr. Gabbe was en route to San Diego, which, according to his convention card, bears the distinction of being "the southwest corner of the I. T. U."

Another visitor of note this week was John R. Berg, of Columbia Union, Washington, D. C., who has been affiliated with the International Typographical Union fifty-eight years. Mr. Berg, a former president of Columbia Union and former mechanical superintendent of the G. P. O., was a convention attendant, coming to San Francisco from Colorado Springs by way of Los Angeles. He is an ex-delegate (Colorado Springs, 1906). He is one of the distinguished quartet of old-time Washington printers who visited San Francisco two and a half years ago, the other three being B. E. ("Benny") Harrison, E. A. M. Lawson and R. A. Martin. Mr. Berg, who is 77 years old, motored the entire distance from Washington to San Francisco alone. He has a daughter residing in Pasadena, with whom he probably will spend the coming winter.

An individual has been visiting various offices attempting to collect money on the plea of seeking readmission to the union. Call headquarters if you should encounter him.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Word was received here that Sophus V. Arneson, a member of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel several years ago, died in the East. Mr. Arneson gained fame as the model for the statue, "The American Doughboy," which was the official representation of the boys over sea.

Apprentice Boy Flaherty spent a week in the Monterey Bay area, but did not get to Salinas. The Mrs. stopped any desire he had to visit that place during the trouble there.

A certain operator, at the busy time of the day, glanced up to see a gentleman observing the work of the linotype machine. The "op" continued to notice the said gentleman for some time, then he disappeared and the operator said to an operator next to him: "Who's that guy?" "Oh, him? Well, he happens to own the joint." And the first operator muttered something, for during the observation period he had done considerable cussing of the machine.

Upholsterers Striking Against Kroehler Plant Remain Firm

Upholsterers striking against the local plant of the Kroehler Manufacturing Company are reported as standing 100 per cent solid for their demands, which were made upon the firm last week, and with the plant closed so far as manufacturing operations are concerned.

Union members and their friends are urged to remember the cause of these workers when making purchases in that line and to give a wide berth to the Kroehler products.

The concern, which is national in scope, has been in competition with the fair plants in that line ever since its establishment here. Working conditions are said to have finally become so unbearable that its employees revolted, and have joined with Local Union No. 1541 to make common cause with their fellow workers in Kroehler plants in other cities, who also went on strike. Remember, the firm is on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council—and do your part in aid of their striking workers.

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Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 25, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Waitresses No. 48, Connie Harper and Lulu Peck vice Erma Brockway and Rose Walcott. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Treasury Department, Hospital Division, stating that the sum of \$2,135,000 will be required for acquisition of site and buildings for a marine hospital at San Pedro, and that an appropriation by next Congress will be needed for that purpose. Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell of International Brewery Workers, acknowledging receipt of greetings and well wishes from this Council by convention held last week in this city. Garage Employees No. 665, stating they have settled their controversy with two garages just asked to be declared unfair. Nurses' Union No. 19923, expressing gratification for winning a prize in Labor Day parade. Hospital and Institutional Workers, thanking Council and officers for material improvements in conditions since they became part of organized labor, and received benefits of co-operation. Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, and Laundry Workers of this city, stating they have adopted Council's resolution protesting against employers failing to transmit moneys collected from employees to the Unemployment Reserves Commission. Scope circular of Civil Service Commission for examination for Dairy Inspector, Class N-64.

Referred to Labor Council Hall Association—Circular letter from Federal Housing Administration, relative to credit plan for modernization and making additions to property.

Referred to Executive Committee—Auto Mechanics No. 1305, requesting boycott against Levin's Auto Supply. Elevator Constructors No. 8, making similar request against Independent Elevator Company. Controversy of Photo Engravers No. 8 with Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth street, Oakland. Northern California Newspaper Guild, resolution relative to members of the Guild to be employed in editorial departments of labor papers, and exclusive right to sit at press tables. Metal Polishers and Culinary Unions, submitting wage scales and agreements. Donations to Mooney Appeal Fund by the following: Bartend-

ers No. 41 and Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 of San Francisco; Bartenders No. 455, Beckley, W. Va.; Culinary Workers, Billings, Mont.; Women's Protective Union of Butte, Mont.; Culinary Alliance, Vancouver, Wash., and Bartenders No. 562, Detroit, Mich.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution of Scalpers' Union relative to local picketing ordinance. Committee will meet on Wednesday evening, September 29.

Resolution of Longshoremen No. 38-79, urging city to build a park between Commercial and Clay streets on the Embarcadero. Adopted.

Resolution of Machinists No. 68, instructing the secretary to send telegram to President Wharton of Machinists' International, asking restoration of charter of Lodge No. 284 of Oakland. Adopted.

Report of Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Can Workers' Union No. 20278; committee recommended indorsement subject to indorsement of A. F. of L., with usual admonition to return to the Council for further advice and assistance before involving the union in a strike. Application of Auto Workers No. 76 of Oakland for boycott of Laher Spring and Tire Company, laid over for one week for notification to the firm. Complaint of Filling Station Employees against service stations of Carl Fritchen; referred to the secretary of the Council for adjustment.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics No. 1305, auto repair shop on Geary street has adjusted its differences with the union. Casket Workers will extend organization to Stockton and Sacramento; Grant Miller in Oakland and Julius Godeau Company in San Francisco will use union label caskets. Upholsterers No. 28 report strike on at Kroehler Manufacturing Company's plant, and have signed agreements with other companies for 10 per cent increases. Musicians have succeeded in raising wages 10 per cent for members employed in cafes and night clubs. Dressmakers—Strike on at 49 Fourth street against La Parisienne; Sidley Manufacturing Company employees on strike for recognition and betterment of conditions. Warehousemen held mass meeting for the purpose of organizing. Federation of Teachers asks for favorable vote on proposition No. 11 on the state ballot, teachers' tenure bill. Cigarmakers have presented a new bill of prices and ask demand for union label on cigar boxes. Warehousemen have settled controversy with Woolworth stores, gaining recognition and increase in wages, also one week's vacation with pay. Cap Makers have signed up seven shops with increased pay. Grocery Clerks are organizing chain stores, and will hold meeting in Labor Temple for the purpose; ask all to demand the Clerks' button. Machinists still on strike at Oakland. Tailors are conferring with employers on new agreement; campaign on to organize alteration hands in clothing stores; Locals Nos. 80 and 266 will meet to outline organizing program.

Street Car Men, Division No. 518, made donation to Salinas Fruit and Vegetable Workers. Engineers No. 64 are meeting with success in organizing hotels. Waitresses will hold a ball at California Hall October 21; were granted an increase in wages at Whitcomb Hotel. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 are now better organized than ever before in their history; are enlisting support on the Gulf and East coasts; will stand together with all unions in meeting any further trouble; are in favor of postponement of date for abandonment of present agreement; union members should not pay too much heed to newspaper reports; shipowners seem to want to take advantage of existing political situation. Longshoremen will not strike against the maritime act as reported in the press; received valuable information as to interpretation of the act during conference recently held in New York, and received assurance of support from locals on Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes; union hopes for peaceful solution of present crisis; find several objections to the Maritime Commission and its powers in setting wages and conditions for seamen, and while not directly affected, longshoremen cited the poor conditions on American ships that will affect other seafaring crafts directly; the safety-at-sea act was explained, and also the national effort of the labor organizations to re-elect President Roosevelt. Ornamental Iron Workers reported having made a donation to the Building Trades Council for the purpose of organization, which is progressing well in the Bay region.

On motion Brother Tillman of Sailors' Union was granted the floor, and he gave a description of the present situation as it affects his organization; he referred to the Brenner and Yardley case and expressed hope for a favorable decision; the union has levied a \$5 assessment on the membership. Marine Firemen are negotiating with shipowners and thank all who are assisting them in their efforts to free Ramsey, King and Conner from present indictments for murder. Chauffeurs reported having contributed to the Ramsey, King and Conner defense, and will have representatives at a meeting in the Labor Temple in the interest of these defendants. Laborers No. 261 desire to give credit to all individuals and organizations that assisted in organizing the wrecking contractors; have contributed to the Marine Defense Fund and will render financial assistance to unions on waterfront.

New Business—Moved that the executive board investigate the policies and propaganda of the Hearst publications.

Receipts, \$1109.80; **expenditures**, \$877.21.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services.

Labor union joining and union label buying make a doubled-barreled shotgun for Ol' Man Depression.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
Shell Oil Company
Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

Union



Men

Be Consistent

Demand the Label

UNION MADE SUITS \$45.00
AS LOW AS

KELLEHER & BROWNE

716 Market St.

Pioneer Union Tailors Since 1900



SALE OF

HOME FURNISHINGS

Tremendous assortments and extraordinary values in every department.

BUY NOW AND SAVE

Buy on our Special Term Plan—
NO MONEY DOWN, up to 2 years to pay

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Monday night, October 5, at 8 o'clock, at the Waiters' Union Hall, 1256 Market street, a meeting will be held on industrial organization under the auspices of the Joint Culinary Unions. Everyone interested is invited to attend and take part in discussion. There will be no charge for admission. Members of the culinary unions should make it their business to be present.

Last Monday night Brothers Hugo Ernst, J. McDonough and J. Manus made a trip to the City of Richmond to attend a meeting of the culinary workers of Contra Costa County, where we have a thriving young local of about 400 members. They found the meeting very well attended, with several other guests present, among the latter being Brother Von Tellrop, the president of the Contra Costa Labor Council, who spoke to the members present on the necessity of watching closely what is taking place in the world today. He mentioned the fact that the local steel works were erecting a fence around the plant ten feet in height, with electric wires strung along it and searchlights in position, just like the trenches during the late world war. Also he warned his hearers that the local vigilantes were drilling almost every night, and no one seemed interested in the matter. Brother Von Tellrop impressed our delegation as an able speaker who wastes no time on trivial matters and who is wide awake on labor issues.

Miscellaneous Union No. 110 at its last business meeting, after hearing the report of Brother Walter Cowan on what was happening down at Salinas, voted to donate \$25 to the striking lettuce packers.

Waiters' Union No. 30 at its last business meeting voted to donate \$25 to the King-Connors Defense, \$25 to the striking lettuce packers and \$10 to the Newspaper Guild.

The case against our workers who were arrested outside the Woolworth stores during the late trouble with that firm have not all been dealt with at this writing. Some of the girls, however, have been convicted and given a suspended sentence.

We are still having grief with the Rendezvous Restaurant, on Mason street, and the Charles' Fashion, on O'Farrell street. There is a news vender outside both these houses during meal hours.

Remember that all of Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Coffee Shops, the Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission, and the Danube, on Ellis street, are unfair to our unions and are not to be patronized.

GUILD-"P.-I." HEARING ENDS

Examiner Edwin S. Smith closed a three weeks' National Labor Relations Board hearing on the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer"-American Newspaper Guild strike on Tuesday last, saying no decision would be handed down for "at least a month."

SUCCEEDS HARRY MULCREVY

Herman van der Zee, until Monday last executive secretary to Chief Administrator Alfred J. Cleary, is now San Francisco's new county clerk, filling the vacancy left by the death last winter of

Harry I. Mulcrevy. Van der Zee was appointed county clerk by Mr. Cleary after the Civil Service Commission had announced that Van der Zee headed the list of eight applicants who took oral and written examinations for the position.

ANNUAL FOOD SHOW

Final plans for San Francisco's eleventh annual Food Show, which opens Saturday, October 3, at the Civic Auditorium, indicate that the 1936 event will surpass those of previous years in the number, variety and interest of its exhibits and entertainment features. The show will be open afternoons and evenings for a week, and will close October 10.

ALIEN COMMUNIST JAILED

Convicted of violating the anti-handbill ordinance by distributing communistic literature at Twenty-first and Mission streets, Nick Bolish, said to be a Russian alien who has been in this country twenty-five years, was sentenced to ninety days in the county jail. He must also pay a fine of \$250 imposed by Municipal Judge Frank Dunn.

Marine Unions Consolidated To Maintain "United Front"

Announcement of an important development affecting the licensed deck and engine room officers was made by E. B. O'Grady of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, West Coast Local No. 90, upon his return from New York.

As a result of a conference of the various groups of licensed deck and engine room officers it was agreed that members of the United Licensed Officers would become affiliated as deck officers of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America and as engine room officers with the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

The merger agreement which was signed by the representatives of the three organizations specified that the paid executives of the U. L. O. would be taken care of and that the property of the organizations would be merged as well as the membership.

This merger is considered of great importance in view of the possibility that the breaking down of negotiations on the West Coast would involve the shipping on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. While the U. L. O. had no membership on the Pacific Coast and practically none on the Gulf Coast, they did have some strength in the port of New York and in some of the other Eastern ports.

O'Grady stated that the conferences in which he represented the Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific Coast, and R. Meriwether represented the Marine Engineers of the Pacific Coast, culminated in an agreement which he felt certain would make a united front on the part of all licensed officers in the shipping industry.

Canadian Trade Unions

Information concerning Canadian trade union membership included in a report of the Canadian minister of labor reveals that the membership of the international craft union group, which in 1935 consisted of the Canadian members of eighty-one organizations, two more than recorded in 1934, was 139,370, a gain of 5701, comprised in 1782 branches, an increase of thirty-two. The Industrial Workers of the World reported twelve local unions in Canada, a gain of one, with 4200 members, an increase of forty-five. The group of Canadian central labor organizations numbered twenty-three, a loss of one, and had 734 branches with a combined membership of 80,078. This represented an increase of seventy-two in branches and 24,592 in membership, an increase which was due, to a large extent, to the transfer of the name of the One Big Union from the international to the Canadian section. The National Catholic group consisted of 140 unions, a gain of eighteen, with a membership of 38,000, an increase of 7654. There were forty-nine independent units, seven more than recorded in 1934, with a combined membership of 16,859, a gain of 6407. The local unions of affiliates of the Workers' Unity League reporting to the department numbered eleven, with a membership of 2197.

Well-Known Liberal Labor Writer Passes at Amsterdam, Holland

William English Walling, well known in liberal and labor circles, died in Amsterdam, Holland, on September 12, after a short illness. His age was 59.

After visiting in London and Paris, Walling went to Amsterdam, but was taken ill while on the way to that city, dying one day after his arrival. Edo Fimmen, chairman of the International Transport Workers' Federation, with headquarters in Amsterdam, was at Walling's bedside when death came.

The first of his written works, "Russia's Message," was published in 1908.

Although he and a number of men like Charles Edward Russell and John Spargo broke with the Socialist party at the time of the world war, he took a deep interest in the American Federation of Labor and was well acquainted with its leaders. He collaborated with Samuel Gompers on "Out of Their Mouths," a denunciation of bolshevism, and with Matthew Woll in "Our Next Step—A Natural Economic Policy." His "American Labor and American Democracy," first published in the United States, was later published in British, French and German editions.

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Union Labor Union Materials
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FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Fish Butchers Strike For Increased Wages

Wholesale fish butchers to the number of 110 and truck drivers numbering forty are on strike this week as a result of the failure of negotiations between the Butchers' Union, the Teamsters' Union and the Wholesale Fish Dealers' Association. Two score fish butchers and teamsters in Oakland also joined the strike.

As a result twenty large trawlers and approximately one hundred smaller craft have been laid up. Several loads of fish delivered to local markets on express wagons were turned away, with the threat that union butchers in the markets would be called out in the strike if such deliveries were accepted, Milton S. Maxwell, secretary of the Butchers' Union, announced. Said Maxwell:

"These men have been working eighty to eighty-two hours a week, including Sundays, for \$20 to \$28. They were organized a month ago, and we immediately undertook negotiations with the employers.

"The employers' offer to pay skilled workmen \$36 is a subterfuge, since there are very few 'skilled' men. The association wants to pay the helpers, of whom there are a great many, \$30 a week. We demand \$33."

The union has expressed a willingness to reopen negotiations, and in the meantime is discussing procedure of union members in retail stores in the event that wholesalers attempt to ship fish here from other areas.

Union Men and Women Invited To Dance With Hospital Workers

Pretentious plans are being made for the second grand annual ball of the Hospital Workers' Union, which will be held in the Eagles' Auditorium Saturday evening, October 10. According to Arthur Hare, president of the union and chairman of the committee on arrangements, both halls have been engaged for the evening and Gary Evers' twenty-piece orchestra will furnish dance music until 1 o'clock. Many other features of entertainment have been arranged for.

The chairman is assisted by the following committee: Rose Prokas, Irma Ryan, Dolores White, Laura Butterfield, Margaret Fay, Bernice Sellers, Abbie Barret, Fred Hopkins, Jack Risso, Al Hurson, Cecil Rollier, Monte Anselmo and Jack Holmes.

The committee extends a most cordial invitation to members of organized labor to be present to spend an enjoyable evening.

The receipts of this function will be used to uniform and equip a drum corps and drill team.

Browder Broadcasts on Hearst Radio Station

Radio station WCAE, Washington, D. C., partly owned by William Randolph Hearst, has reversed a previous decision by announcing it would broadcast political speeches of Earl Browder, communist candidate for the presidency.

It felt "compelled" to do so, it said, because of the provision of the Federal Communications Act which specifies that "legally qualified" candidates for public office must be given equal use of radio facilities on a commercial basis.

The National Broadcasting Company has scheduled four speeches by Browder on a commercial basis. The first, on August 28, was rejected by WCAE, a member of the NBC network. William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist party, complained to the Federal Radio Commission. The commission asked the station for an explanation, pointing out the provisions of the law.

SEATTLE CLERKS PROGRESSING

Seattle retail clerks are reported as making commendable progress in their fight for increased wages and the five-day work-week. According to an announcement by Leo Ledwich, business representative for the local Retail Clerks' Union, a number of Seattle stores have already signed agreements making the five-day week effective and covering wage adjustments.

SHIP WORKERS END STRIKE

Members of the marine and shipbuilding workers voted to call off their strike at the Staten Island, New York, yards of the United Drydock Company when the company promised to arbitrate all unsettled issues. More than 1500 men are affected.

HOPE TO ABOLISH PRISON LABOR

The long campaign of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, supported by the American Federation of Labor, for elimination of prison labor competition with free labor will probably be carried to a successful conclusion when the 1937 Legislature of Tennessee meets, according to information received from that state.

Berkeley Magistrate Rules Against Pickets

Nineteen University of California students and twenty-five longshoremen charged with violating Berkeley's anti-picketing ordinance in the strike against the Woolworth stores lost a decision last week in their test of validity of the ordinance.

At a hearing before Police Judge Oliver Youngs, in Berkeley, the court refused the request of Defense Attorney Aubrey Grossman that portions of the complaints against them be stricken out.

These portions dealt with the city's anti-loitering ordinance.

The court informed the defendants that in his considered opinion the ordinance violated no portion of their constitutional rights.

After refusing to change the complaints, Judge Youngs ordered the defendants to appear in court December 31 for the setting of dates for their trials.

The defendants, several of them co-eds, include members of the American Students' Union.



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OF 50 WORDS OR LESS, TELLING:

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310 Prizes

FIRST PRIZE \$500.00

SECOND PRIZE \$100.00 • 8 PRIZES \$25.00 EACH

100 PRIZES \$5.00 EACH • 200 PRIZES \$1.00 EACH

READ THESE FACTS

Hiding under the title of "Retail Store License," Proposition 22 on the November ballot is really a tax on you. Proposing to tax individual stores \$1 a year and chains \$500 for each store over nine. It must be defeated because:

It Would Raise Prices

The U. S. Federal Trade Commission says: "If the ability to undersell, based on greater efficiency or on elimination of credit and delivery cost is destroyed by taxation it is the consuming public which will really pay the tax and not the chain."

It Would Be Unfair

It is an attempt to destroy competition by taxation.

Small chain stores would be taxed up to 500,000 times as much per dollar of sales as big department stores.

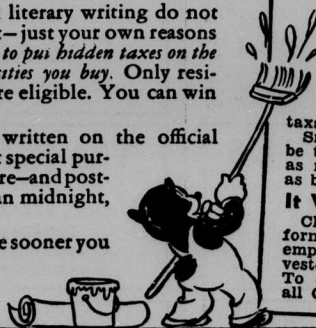
It Would Hurt California

Chain stores benefit California consumers, farmers, employment, taxpayers, investors and property owners. To cripple them is to hurt all California business.

FANCY WORDS and literary writing do not count in this contest—just your own reasons for defeating a scheme to put hidden taxes on the foods and other necessities you buy. Only residents of California are eligible. You can win as well as anyone!

Entries must be written on the official blank—free, without special purchase at any chain store—and postmarked not later than midnight, October 13, 1936.

Get one today. The sooner you start, the better your opportunity to win \$500.00!



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MONDAYS
9:30 TO 10:30 P.M.

Now one-half hour later and with Donald Novis as Your Star. Conrad Nagel, Your Host; David Broeckman's Orchestra. And the "Talent Tournament"—with California's own artists.

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